

**169.** Zacatecas. Zacatecas. **Zacatecas Mining & Metallurgical Company.** Incorporated in Maine. No date. Certificate no. 7 issued to Alfred P. Roth for 1,000 shares in 1910. Signed by M.E. MacDonald, president and H.R. Cognolle, treasurer. Red border, with red underprint of Shares \$5 Each, detailed vignette of underground mining scene with 10 miners and engineers at work, together with 2 mules tramping ore cart, punched with no. 1000, uncanceled, 7 x 11, VF condition, with folds. Company operated the San Cristobal and Zacatecas gold-silver mines that employed 250 men. Ores were processed in a 30-stamp mill and cyanide processing plant. [Ref: 1911 Dunbar, p. 281] Est.\$ 25-50



## NEW MEXICO

*For early New Mexico Maps, please see page 264.*



**170.** Grant. Central. **Chino Extension Mining Company.** Incorporated in Delaware in 1923. Certificate no. 3603 issued to William Buchheit, Jr. for 100 shares in 1925. Signed by C.O. Altinger(?) vice president and T.J. Jerrard, secretary. Green border with green safety print, uncanceled, 9 x 12, purple 2 cent tax stamp, New York, affixed to back, Excellent condition with small water stain upper left margin. Company held copper properties containing some silver, gold in the Central district. Some part of the property is near that of the Chino Copper holdings. The stock was apparently the subject of a stock swindle by the original president, Garrison. A former officer of the company was reported to have transferred his title to the 27 claims adjoining the Chino mine in return for a 20% stock interest in the company. This stock was placed in escrow, but through trickery never reached the intended vendor, who thereupon sued and recovered title to the claims. Garrison was indicted for violating the blue sky laws which was shortly followed by unconfirmed rumors of his death. The company had lost title to the claims, so new claims were staked in "non-mineralized" areas and a new round of stock selling ensued. These shares rose from 35 to 40 cents in 1924 to a high of \$1.37 in mid-1925, then crashed to 3 cents in late 1925. The company was removed from the New York curb in 1926. [Ref: 1925CH, p.1559, 1926CH, p.1358] Est. \$50-100

**171.** Grant. Chino. **Chino Copper Company.** Incorporated in Maine in 1909. Certificate no. N.Y.O.79749 issued to W.L. Jarvis & Co. for 10 shares in 1921. Signed by vice president and secretary. Green border with green safety print, vignette of lady with fern upper right, cancelled, 7 x 11, VF condition with nine cancellation punch holes and also staple holes on left side. Chino Copper Company operated the major open pit copper mine at Santa Rita, New Mexico. In 1924, the company was merged with Ray Consolidated Copper Co., and the Chino mine was then operated as the Chino unit. The property is the old Santa Rita del Cobre mine which is the oldest copper mine in New Mexico, and the second oldest in the United States, having been opened in 1804 by Spaniards. The property was operated by an American named Pattie from 1822 to 1827, and later by a number of other operators, including Gen. Sibley in 1862, and M.B. Hayes in 1873 who represented a Denver group. Hayes acquired U.S. patent to the claims and also title from the heirs of the original Spanish estate. Title to the property was subsequently acquired by the Chino Copper Company from the Santa Rita Mining Co. which was then dissolved. The property is a porphyry copper deposit with copper mineralization disseminated in quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and contact sedimentary rocks. Chalcocite, cuprite, and native copper occurred in a secondary enriched zone 3/4 mile in diameter over the porphyry. Sulfides in the porphyry consist of chalcopyrite, bornite, and cupriforous pyrite. In 1922, the mine reported 103 million tons of ore averaging 1.53% copper. The company was acquired by Kennecott Copper Corporation between 1936 and 1946, and the property operated as the Chino Mines Division. Phelps Dodge later acquired the property. From 1911 to 1991 the open pit Chino mine produced 439 million tonnes of ore averaging 0.94% copper and 0.008 to 0.01% molybdenum from which 0.38 grams per tonne silver and 0.034 grams per tonne gold. The strip ratio was 2.8 to 1. Reserves in 1991 were 266 million tonnes of mill ore averaging 0.7 % copper and 154 million tonnes of leach ore averaging 0.3 % copper. [Ref: 1920CH, p.1236, 1925CH, p.1554, 1956CH, p. 229, Long, K.R., 1995, Geol. Soc. Digest 20, p.42] Est. \$25-75



**172.** Grant. Hanover. **Hanover Bessemer Iron and Copper Company.** Incorporated in 1914 in Delaware. Certificate No. 130 issued to United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co. for 20,000 shares in 1920. Unsigned. Green border with lower quarter green safety print, cancelled, 8 x 11, VF condition with cancel punch holes, cancel stamps, and two staples upper left, lower left. Company held iron-copper mines at Fierro with ores that averaged 50% iron and 5% copper. Company had a 10 year contract for shipment of 20,000 tons of iron ore per month to the Pueblo plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which was temporarily closed in 1919. In December, 1919, the U.S.S.R. & M. Co. was reported to have purchased the mine. [Ref: 1920CH, p.1246] Est. \$25-50

**173. Grant. Kimball. Volcano Mines Company.** Inc. in NM, 1921. Certificate no. F628 issued to T.E. McSherry for 500 shares in 1922. Signed by C.C. Royall, vice president and Edw. F. Potter, secretary. Brown border and safety print, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Excellent condition, punched with "500". Company held the Volcano mine, a silver-gold property in the Kimball district, 4 miles north of Stein on the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. The old Volcano mine was discovered in 1882, and reportedly produced several hundred thousand dollars worth of silver, from oxidized ores processed by a 10-stamp mill and pans. Ore consists of silver and gold - bearing quartz in a fissure vein 10 to 50 feet wide. The vein was reported to outcrop for 7,500 feet along strike. The Volcano mine is developed by a 300 ft. shaft with 3 levels opening an ore shoot 100 ft. and 400 ft. long on the 100 and 300 levels respectively. Ore reserves in 1925 were reported to total 112,000 tons positive and 316,000 tons probable ore. The mine shipped five cars of ore in 1922 that averaged 38.57 ounces silver per ton and \$2.58 gold per ton. [Ref: 1925CH, p.1585] Est. \$25-75



**174. Grant. Lordsburg. North American Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1906. Certificate no. A642 issued to Charles W. Ofifi for 100 shares in 1909. Signed by J.W. Christman, president and K.E. Jackson, secretary. Green border and safety print, vignette of underground mining scene with miners drilling, mucking, and hand tramping, uncanceled, 8 x 12, Excellent condition with folds. The company held copper properties in the Pyramid district, including the Nellie Bly and Cobra Negra groups. Copper silver mineralization occurs in fissure veins in porphyry, with assays ranging to 18% copper, 15 ounces silver per ton, and \$10 gold per ton (0.50 ounces per ton). In 1907, the company shipped 98 carloads of ore to El Paso and Douglas smelters, netting \$43,333.36. Nellie Bly mine was developed by 5 shafts up to 450 feet deep, 6,000 feet of workings. On the 400 ft. level a 12 ft. wide vein averages 5.8% copper and 5.5 ounce silver per ton, with assays up to 18% copper, 15 ounces silver and \$10 gold per ton. The Cobre Negra mine consists of 5 claims in the Virginia district, 6 miles south of Lordsburg, with copper mineralization consisting of melaconite, malachite, azurite, and chalcopyrite. The Cobre Negra is developed by 5 shafts up to 332 feet. No mention of the company is made beyond 1916.[Ref: 1908CH, p.1045, 1910CH, p.1303]. Est. \$25-75

**175. Grant. Shakespeare. American Consolidated Copper Company.** Incorporated in New Mexico in 1901. Certificate no. 156 issued to A.R. Gibson in 1901. Signed by J.W. Jones, vice president and Wm Z. McDonald, secretary. Black border with brown safety print, uncanceled, 8 x 10, Excellent to mint condition with slight folds. Company held five copper properties in New Mexico. The Atwood group of 6 claims was in the Shakespeare district of Grant county. The Don Bernardo group of 14 claims was in the White Signal district in Grant County. The Sunlight group of 14 claims was in the San Andreas district in Socorro County. The El Paso-Rock Island group of 4 claims was in the Gallinas district in Lincoln County. The Copper Age group of 4 claims is in the Los Cerrillos district in Santa Fe County. The main property was the Atwood with 8 fissure veins, 3 of which ranged from 4 ft. to 70 ft. width, with estimated average values of 12% copper, 5.5 ounces silver and \$14 gold per ton (0.70 ounces per ton). The property has 11 shafts, 40 to 100 ft. deep with 3,000 ft. of underground workings. Property had 60,000 tons of ore blocked out for stoping in 1903. [Ref: 1904CH, p.177] Est. \$25-75



**176. Grant. Silver Flat. Massachusetts & New Mexico Cons MC.** Incorporated in Maine in 1881. Certificate no. 2576 issued to M. Willis for 500 shares in 1881. Signed by Isaac B. Rich, president and J.E. Abbott, treasurer. Black border with vignette of prospectors swinging a pick left center, cancelled 1883, 6 x 9, VF, folds. Mines included the Legal Tender mine which adjoins Silver City. According to the information taken from the company's prospectus and printed EMJ. The property of the company consists of the Legal Tender ledge, which adjoins Silver City and is the original discovery which lead to the settlement of Silver Flat Mining District. The amount of ore in sight in the various shafts and drifts. 216 tons of ore were sent to another company's mill and returned 24,229 ounces of silver, valued at about \$26,000, representing an average of \$124 per ton. This ore was transported by ox teams at a cost of \$9 per ton, in addition to the \$30 per ton for milling (Ref: Burchard 1883, p. 575, E&MJ, 1879, p.300). Est. \$50-100

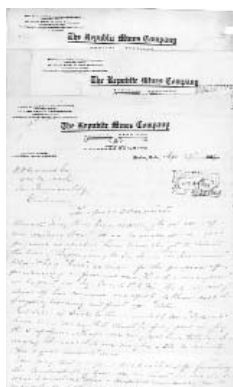


**177. Grant. Silver Flat. Massachusetts & New Mexico Cons MC.** Inc. in ME, 1881. Certificate no. 4232 issued to Wilson W. Fay \$ Co. for 500 shares in 1883. Signed by E.H. Wilson, pres. and J.E. Abbott, treas. Black border with vignette of miners at surface sinking a shaft with a sinking bucket, town in background, cancelled 1884, 6 x 9, VF, folds, glued stub on left side. See story above. Est. \$50-100

**178. Grant/Hidalgo. General. Geologic Survey.** Geology & Ore Deposits of the Little Hatchet Mountains Hildago & Grant Counties New Mexico. Professional Paper #208. 101pp. Fine, back cover detached. 9" x 12". Est. \$25-50.



**179. Mining. General. Tri-Metal Corporation of New Mexico.** Incorporated in Delaware. No date. Certificate no. B4, class B common, issued to R.B. Walls for 100 shares in 1937. Signed by vice president and secretary names illegible. Black border, vignette of eagle, capital, and fort with American flag, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Excellent condition, slight folds. Company reported inactive in 1946. [Ref: 1941CH, p. 488] Est. \$25-50



**180. Mora. Lucero. Republic Mines Company. Letter collection.** Incorporated in 1903 in Colorado. Felix J. Woodward, president and Walter Littlefield, vice-president. Letter collection of 61 pages from files of D.D. Demarest Company, a mine supplier in San Francisco, California, 8 1/2 x 11, mostly carbon copies, of correspondence dated 1910, between Demarest and Republic Mines. Most of the correspondence centers about Demarest's attempts to collect money owed from Republic, and includes a newspaper announcement of Summons regarding the case of D.D. Demarest Company, plaintiff vs. Republic Mines Company, defendant. The case seeks money or damage resulting from contract. One of the letters is a proposed specification in 1909 for a copper smelting furnace and accessories for the Republic Mines Company. The company held properties totaling 7,500 acres that stretch 8 miles along Coyote creek from the Mora River. Property contains sandstone-hosted (redbed) copper prospects, totaling 120 shallow pits and one 50 ft shaft, and several tunnels. Copper mineralization occurs as chalcocite, claimed to assay 8-17% copper, with an average claimed to be 6%. 1910CH, p.1472]. Est. \$75-150

**181. New Mexico. General. 4 different embossed New Mexico Wine Bottles. All American**, with grape and vine design; **Coronado California Port Wine**, with a Spanish style paper label, full pint; **La Fiesta Blackberry Wine**, with a nice vignette of a Senorita strumming a guitar, and grape and vine design embossed throughout glass; **Winehaven California Port**, with traditional label of goldleaf grapes and vine. Grape design embossed throughout glass. All were bottled in New Mexico. 3 are full pints, the first is the only 3/4 pint. Est. \$200-400



**182. Otero. Orogrande. Mollie Gibson MC. Inc. in AZ.** Issued to Mollie Gibson Mining Co for 100 shares, cert #317, in 1910. Signed only by C. B. Stood asst secretary. No vignette. Brown border. Printer not noted. 9 x 11. Reverse has manuscript note indicating that these shares were transferred to William Martin. This company controlled 3 claims in Orogrande, Otero, New Mexico. The Molly Gibson of Arizona is spelled "Molly" not "Mollie." Hole punch at left. Chip at lower left. Wear to folds with small tears along each crease. Very fine. Est. \$50-100

**183. Otero. Orogrande. Eureka Mines Company. Inc. in AZ, 1908.** Certificate no. 811, issued to M.C. Barnard & Co. for 500 shares in 1908. Signed by George E. Mitchell, Treasurer, and Ira G. Ross, Vice President. Green border and safety print, vignette with detailed portrait of Indian in upper left. Uncanceled, 9 x 11, Fine condition with folds and tears at folds. The company was promoted by M.C. Barnard, "a bucket shop operator of Boston" with properties at Orogrande, N.M. and then folded in 1910 after leaving liabilities of \$252,141. The company was reconstructed as the Eureka Mines Co. Consolidated in late 1909, as a holding company controlling several mining companies. [Ref: CH1910, p 797] Est. \$75-150



**184. Santa Fe. New Placer. San Pedro & Canyon del Agua Co. Inc. in CT,** issued 1881 to Evans & Doane for 25 shares, signed by Geo. W. M(illegible) as pres and Wm Adamson as sec. Printer - Franklin Bank Note Co.. Green border trimmed right at right. Underground mining vignette. Uncanceled. Folds, some spots. 8 x 11" Dated New York. Comes with 2 receipts, one for 3 bonds of the company and the other for \$30 for foreclosure of the mortgage of the bonds, both dated 10/1/1884. The New Placer district was a large "rich" placer district most active during the 1860's that has since been cut into several smaller districts. This company ran a water line from the Sandia Mountains to various placer gold camps. They also had a mine, 20 stamp mill (one of the largest of the Territory), and smelter. They tried to get their property patented, but the Government balked at the application for 35,000 acres, and proceeded to bring charges of fraud against the company. They were probably forced into a sale to the Golden City Placer Mining Co. about late 1883 to early 1884, who needed the water line to get water to their Tuerto placer gold operation. This area of New Mexico is not well written up in mining publications. Indeed, we did not find the company name properly listed in any index, possibly because it is too long or because New Mexico may have been added as an afterthought. Burchard in *Report of the Director of the Mint*, 1885, p387, offered us our only clues to this elusive company involved in a rather obvious land scam of a different kind, trying to take advantage of agricultural and mineral land patents to get a sizeable tract of private land for sale. This company does not appear to be related to the Canon del Agua lode west of Socorro, active in the 1860's (Browne, 1868, p409.) Rare. Est. \$250-500

**185. Santa Fe. Golden. Irrigation and Hydraulic Mining Company.** Incorporated in New York. Certificate number 113 issued to Leonard A. Jenkins for 1000 shares in 1893. Rubber stamp signature of president Norman w. Kingsley and Secretary H. H. Armstead. No vignette. Gold border, seal and underprint with black print on blue paper. Uncancelled. Printed by Martin B. Brown, N. Y. 4 x 8. Fine. "...office in Golden, New Mexico, or New York..." Dated New York. Golden, located about 35 miles south-southwest of Santa Fe, was the locus of placer mining in the San Pedro Mountains. Placer mining in the area dates back to sixteenth century operations by Spaniards using Indians as slaves. In the 1930's an attempt to mine these deposits using power shovels was unsuccessful. Local residents sometimes find free gold in gravels after flooding by heavy rains. (Miller, 1953, New Mexico, A Guide to the Colorful State, p. 396). Est. \$175-200



**186. Santa Fe. San Pedro. Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company.** Incorporated in New Jersey in 1899. Certificate issued to Charles B. Breed for 100 shares in 1916. Signed by J. DeSmet Maquire, president and Eds. Eckhoff treasurer. Green border with green safety print, uncancelled, VF condition with folds, 1/2 inch tears left edge, and several small pin holes left part. Company held the San Pedro copper mine southeast of Santa Fe in the Ortiz mountains. Copper mineralization occurs as a contact metamorphic deposit in a low-angle blanket deposit averaging 150 ft. thick. Ore is chalcopyrite, with garnet and quartz gangue, which requires heavy iron and lime fluxes for smelting. Ore smelted in 1907, returned an average of 2.7% copper, 0.8 oz. silver and \$0.75 gold per ton (0.35 ounces per ton). The mines produced during 1901, after which diamond drilling was performed, and about 1907, the company reported ore reserves of 100,000 tons of ore averaging better than 3% copper. The mine produced 370,483 lbs fine copper in 1903, and in 1907 produced 1,223,457 lbs copper, 17,625 ounces silver, and 786 ounces gold from 21,298 tons of ore. The mine was closed from 1907 to 1912 then reopened with production through 1916 at the rate of approximately 1.5 million pounds copper per year, with significant gold and silver. In 1916, for example, the mine produced 1,492,472 lbs. copper, 25,593 ounces silver, and 3,179 ounces gold. The smelter was closed in 1917, and early in 1918 the mine was closed due to lack of ore. In the 1960's and 1970's exploration was conducted by various companies, and low-grade ore reserves were estimated, but the property was not placed into production. [Ref: 1912CH, p. 787, 1920CH, p.1256, 1918CH, p.1240] Est. \$50-100

**187. Socorro. Silver City. Maximilian Copper Co,** incorporated in San Francisco 1863, issued 1863 to H. W. Schmidt for 20 shares, signed by Henry Voorman as president and A. Maruco (sp?) as secretary. "Location, Socorro, New Mexico, Lulu Lead and Greenhorn Lead." 5.5 x 10", eagle with shield vignette, printed by Towne & Bacon, SF. Brown spots in right center from oxidation of revenue stamp while folded, stamp now missing, otherwise very fine. Other than the New Mexico Mining Company, this is the earliest New Mexico certificate we are aware of in existence. In 1869, New Mexico's entire bullion product was estimated at less than \$1 million by Raymond mostly from gold mines. While we were unable to find information on this company, copper may be the key. In the Pinos Altos (Silver City) area, copper was reported as early as 1859 (Blake, *Mining Magazine*.) Mining activity in New Mexico is not particularly well documented during the 1860's. A thorough search through the 1864 *Mining and Scientific Press* failed to produce a single article on activity there. Browne in 1868 only has a cursory mention. By 1869, not much had changed, and Raymond only noted the presence of copper at Pinos Altos within New Mexico. The Greenhorn and Lulu lodes are not listed on the extensive Pinos Altos list of Raymond 1870. It was another area of intense Apache occupation, and the early accounts of Raymond are full of reports of Apache raids and killings. Raymond mentions the Santa Rita copper and San Jose copper deposits both at Central City, New Mexico. As a copper company, the Maximilian Copper Co. appears not to be related to the New Mexico Mining Co. which held the Ortiz mine at Old Placer Mountain. Henry Voorman worked for or owned the Pacific Distillery Co. in San Francisco. In 1862 he was with John Van Bergen, a wholesale whiskey merchant. H. W. Schmidt was a chemist in SF. He may have received the twenty shares in exchange for assays on some of the company's ore. [ref: SF 1862, 1865 directories] Ex. Rare \$700-1000



**188. Taos. Questa. Hercules Molybdenum Corporation.** Incorporated in Delaware in 1921. Certificate no. 100 issued to Edson F. Packer for 100 shares in 1923. Signed by Howard D. Coulborn, president and J.G. Torbert, treasurer. Black border with green safety print and seal, vignette of arch and ferns at top center, uncancelled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds and creases, 2 inch tear at fold, lower left. Company held the Questa molybdenite mine, inactive in 1925 due to low metal prices. [Ref: 1925CH, p.1566]. Est. \$25-75